

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, November 7, 1845.

We call the attention of the reader to a communication in another column, under the signature of "Sampson." We know that the writer "speaks by the book," in what he says about Mr. Avery, of Burke. We ask the readers of the Journal to think the matter over.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Again we are called upon as a public journalist, to record the occurrence of another destructive fire with which our town was visited on Tuesday morning last. At about half-past twelve o'clock our citizens were aroused from their peaceful slumbers. We hastened to the scene of the fire, in perhaps, five minutes after the first alarm was given, and then, strange to say, some three or four buildings were wrapped in flames. The fire broke out in precisely the same spot, in an old wooden building in an ally in the rear of Market street, where, some short time ago we noticed the attempt that was made to fire the square. The origin of the fire being in the midst of a number of old frame buildings, which were as combustible as tinder, it spread with fearful rapidity. The whole of the square lying between market, Front, Water and Dock streets, is now a mass of smouldering ruins, with the exception of a new building of A. V. W. Hewlett's, and one owned by J. A. Sintas, which, singularly enough, escaped the otherwise total destruction of the square. When the fire commenced, the wind was blowing a gentle breeze from the North, which carried the flames rapidly towards Dock street. Before the devouring element reached the latter street, however, the breeze veered to the North East, which, in all human probability, saved a large amount of property, as had it continued due North, there is little doubt but that the South side of Dock street must have shared the fate of the North side. The flames, indeed, did cross, and a house occupied by the Messrs. Baxters, together with a Ware-house in their rear, were at one time on fire at a dozen different points. At this point, however, its further progress was happily arrested thro' the heroic exertions of the fire department. In about three hours from the commencement of the fire, the work of destruction was completed; the whole square was in ruins.

The burned square comprised in all, as nearly as we can estimate, about fifty buildings: some of these, especially those located on the alleys, were of very little intrinsic value. About thirty of them were brick tenements. All of them were, comparatively speaking, old tenements. The total value of the real estate destroyed, we estimate, at the most careful enquiries, at \$60,000 or \$65,000. Of this amount, at least two-thirds will be covered by insurance. The amount of personal estate, consisting of furniture and merchandise—principally of the latter, as there were but few families living on the square, we estimate at about \$36,000. Of course, this is only an approximate estimate to exactness, as the individual losses cannot yet, themselves, know their losses with precision. We feel confident, however, that we are not far from the mark. Of the personal property destroyed, three-fourths is covered by insurance. The whole destruction of property by the fire of Tuesday morning, then, we estimate at about \$100,000, of which loss, some \$65,000, or \$70,000, will fall on the insurance companies, and the balance on individuals. No one has suffered heavily, the loss being distributed over a large number.

It is with extreme pain that we have to record the occurrence of a dreadful accident which took place on the morning of the fire, by which, two of our most worthy citizens, Col. John McRae and Col. James T. Miller were seriously injured. Whilst heroically attempting to save some merchandise—Molasses, we believe—in front of Messrs. Barry & Bryant's store on the wharf, they were borne to the earth by the falling of a wall. Col. McRae had his left leg very badly fractured. His head and shoulders also, we learn, are badly bruised. We are glad to learn, however, that his wounds are not dangerous, and that he is recovering. Col. Miller had his right foot badly cut and bruised, but we are happy to learn that he is not seriously injured.

In common with our contemporary of the Chronicle, we cannot but comment upon the inefficient organization of our fire department. We do not hesitate to say, that had our fire department been organized in such a way as a town like Wilmington demands, and as well afforded, the fire could have been arrested at Mr. Hewlett's new building, and a large amount of property saved. We learn that the militia officers think that the members of fire companies in the town of Wilmington, under a recent Act of Assembly, are liable to do military duty, and have notified them accordingly, in consequence of which, the white companies have disbanded. We hope the Commissioners will take, and that speedily, the most efficient steps which the authority with which they are clothed, will permit them, to remedy this evil. Surely, in a place like Wilmington, containing nearly 8,000 inhabitants, we ought to have three or four good efficient fire companies. There is no town in the State, where such organization is so much needed, and at present there is none in which it is less efficient. We look and hope for a timely reform in this department.

We believe not a doubt remains on the public mind, but that the fire on Tuesday morning was the work of the midnight fiend. Within the last twelve months, five or six attempts have been made to destroy this ill-fated square. At last has the fiendish incendiary done his work. Would that he could be brought to light. Suspicion has rested as yet on no one.

Ill organized as the fire department was, to it we owe the saving of a large amount of property; for, had it not been for its instrumentality, there is no telling where the fire would have stopped, after crossing Dock street.

We have not attempted to give the individual losses. Indeed we could not do so with any thing like exactness, as the sufferers do not know their precise losses themselves yet. In the Chronicle of Wednesday last, we find the following list of the names of the sufferers, which we copy, as on looking over it we think it correct.

The Commissioners of the town of Wilmington have passed an Ordinance, declaring that no one, in future, shall construct other than fire-proof buildings on the square recently destroyed, under the penalty of \$1,000. We hope the good sense of our citizens will co-operate with the spirit of the Ordinance.

Owners of buildings destroyed.—Jas. Bradley, Estate Julius Walker, Daniel B. Baker, Gov. Dudley, Estate Thos. Cowan, Thomas H. Wright, Thomas Cowan, Griffith J. McRae, John, Iver McMillan, John Brown, Wm. N. Peden, P. K. Dickinson, Mrs. Lord, Sr.,

John Walker, Richard Bradley, Nicholas N. Nixon, Miss H. Urquhart, Dr. James F. McRae, Wm. Love, Jr., Wm. Distra, Estate Wm. J. Harris, Joshua G. Wright.

Occupants burnt out.—Leib, Clothing Store, Wm. Thompson, Watchmaker; Wm. Ware, Dentist; Thomas H. Howe, Merchant Tailor; John A. Davis, Bar Room; Richard Eagles, Bar Room; Augustines, Grocer; Dr. Schowald, Botanic Medicines, S. R. Robbins, Dry Goods; Iver McCallum, Tailor; Wm. Rourke, Grocer; J. H. Rothwell, Crockery Dealer; William N. Peden, Bar Room; D. J. Gilbert, Grocer; P. K. Dickinson, Counting Room; Barry & Bryant, Commission Merchants; Potter & Kidder, Counting Room; Patrick O'Reilly, Grocer; William G. Peckham & Co., Grocers; John Calder, Grocer and Ship Chandler; Elijah Dickinson, Commission Merchant; Alex. McKee, Counting Room; Tilley & Foster, Tinsmiths; Neil & Warner, Grocers and Ship Chandler; R. Curry, Grocer; McKathleen, Grocer; T. Capps, Grocer; Jas. Stokely, Grocer; John Shaw, Grocer; Rogers, Grocer; Joseph Sintas, Grocer; Wm. L. Skipper, Grocer; Ghio, Grocer; Wm. Deane, Baker and Grocer; Dr. Bellamy, Apothecary's Store; Mindell, Grocer, Daniel Dickson, Office, Jas. I. Bryan, Grocer, Kelly & Calach, Warehouse; G. W. Copes, Baker; Wm. L. Skipper, Family; Foster, Family; Isaac Belchen, Oyster House.

A State Convention.

In the number of the Journal before the last, under the head of "County Meetings," we urged upon our friends the propriety of holding primary county meetings, to nominate delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Raleigh, and we also suggested the 23d of February as the day, in our opinion, upon which it would be most suitable to hold that Convention. This we gave as our individual opinion. In the Raleigh Standard of the 29th ult., we find a long article on the subject of holding a Convention, by which we see that that paper comes out for an earlier day, the 8th of January. From the opening paragraph of the Standard's article, we quote the following sentences:

"A Democratic State Convention will be held in this City on the eighth day of January, 1846, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and for taking such other steps as the party may deem necessary to insure organization, energy, union, and, as the object of all this, a democratic victory in the ensuing elections. We make this announcement as the result, in the opinion of all our friends here, of the wishes and preferences of a very large majority of the democratic party throughout the State; and we seize the first occasion to call upon the democrats in all quarters to hold meetings as soon as practicable, and appoint delegates to the Convention. The importance of having in the Convention a full representation of the party, is, to our mind, too apparent to require any thing like an argument to support it."

Should the 8th of January, as the Standard thinks, be the best day, and if it has been pitched upon by the Democratic party throughout the State, of course we will yield our own opinion, and cordially acquiesce in whatever our friends may determine on. It certainly is a day, the bright and glorious recollections of which are well calculated to inspire the heart of every Democrat with enthusiasm. Who the people of North Carolina will select as their standard bearer in the coming campaign, we, of course, do not know. But we have every confidence that when their delegates meet in Raleigh on the 8th of January, they will give to the Democracy of the State, a candidate whose talents, standing, and above all, whose principles will command the cordial, united, and heartfelt support of the whole party, from the seaboard to the mountains. We would then again urge upon our friends throughout this section of the State, the propriety, not to say absolute necessity, of immediate action. Let our friends in the various counties commune with one another. Let them discuss the merits (in their county meetings,) of the various distinguished men whose names have been spoken of in connection with the nomination. Let them freely canvass the merits of each, and let them communicate the result of their deliberations to the delegates whom they may select to represent them in Convention, so that they may be able to act understandingly when they congregate in Raleigh.

Above all, let the meetings be full, and let them select as delegates, those who will be certain to go to Raleigh. This is a point of great importance. There is nothing which dampens the ardor of the people so much as a thin Convention. Let our friends then be sure to select delegates who will be certain to attend. A large, full, and enthusiastic Convention, has a powerful effect upon the campaign. It gives spirit to the candidate. It inspires him with confidence. Will our friends then hold meetings forthwith. We earnestly hope they will.

Democratic Meeting.—The last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian contains the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, which was called for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a Governor. This meeting has appointed ten delegates, and it has also passed a resolution, declaring "That Charles Fisher, of Salisbury, is the first choice of this county, for Governor; but should the Convention deem it advisable to nominate some other man, if he is a sound Democrat, he shall have our cordial support."

FOREIGN.

The steamship *Great Western*, which arrived in New York on the 28th ult., brings Liverpool dates up to the 11th ult.

The intelligence from Europe is not of much importance, unless in a commercial way. It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the grain crop is a very short one. Add to this, the fact that the potato crop has been almost a total failure, and the reader may well guess the apprehensions which are entertained in the United Kingdom, lest starvation fall with a heavy hand upon her laboring millions.

Wheat—in fact bread stuffs of all kinds, were steadily on the advance. Cotton was rather dull, according to Wilmer & Smith's European Times. Nothing of moment occurring in the political world.

South Carolina—Internal Improvements.

In another column we publish the report of an Internal Improvement meeting, held at Greenville C. H., in South Carolina, in the first place, to show our readers what our neighbors are doing towards the improvement of their State, by constructing great chains of communication between the interior and the seaboard, thereby affording facilities to their citizens for getting their produce to market; and in the second place to inform our readers of the bearing and the influence which the superior enterprise of our sister States, is likely to have on the prosperity of our own State. It will be perceived from the report, that one inducement held out by the committee for constructing the Greenville road is, that when completed, it will carry a large portion of the produce of the western counties of North Carolina, to Charleston; and there can be little doubt that such will be the case should we remain inactive, & not make some effort to give our Western friends, some mode of getting the products of their industry to market in their own State. We do think that it is high time that the people of North Carolina should arouse themselves from the lethargy in which they have been slumbering. Something should be done to connect the Eastern and Western portions of the State. The interests of the whole State demand that some means should be devised by which the rich fertile regions of the West may be provided with an outlet for their products in their own State. Already from our want of enterprise, a large portion of our most valuable exports seek a market in either South Carolina or Virginia. We do not know, nor are we prepared to say what the exact mode of this communication should be, whether by railroad or Turnpike—whether it should be via Fayetteville or Raleigh, or any other given point—but this we do say, that it is high time we were moving in the matter. We hope public opinion may be awakened to the importance of the subject, and that the day is not far distant when the products of North Carolina will find an outlet from the seaboard of North Carolina.

Democratic Triumph in Florida!

THE TABLES TURNED.

Our whig friends are the greatest folks in the world for hallooing before they get out of the woods. Every whig paper in the State has been crowing over the election of Cabell (whig,) to Congress, over Brockenbrough, (dem.) in the new State of Florida, when lo! and behold! it turns out that Democracy has triumphed, and that, too, under the greatest difficulties, in the way of achieving success.

WILLIAM H. BROCKENBROUGH, says the Floridian of the 25th inst., is elected. His majority is over 80, and perhaps 129. This small majority, when our strength over our opponents is some six or seven hundred, may appear singular, but the means resorted to, to defeat the Democratic candidate, were of the most nefarious kind. He was falsely and groundlessly charged with being an Abolitionist. He has triumphed over every obstacle. So the whig papers may take back their boasting. The Raleigh Register, particularly, may take down its old *Coon*. Indeed, we think it's nearly time that this relic of defeated humbuggery was laid aside by the Federal papers. Surely it cannot bring with it any very pleasant associations.

Tennessee Legislature.

ELECTION OF A U. S. SENATOR.

The Legislature of Tennessee has now been in session for some weeks, and the session so far, has been an exciting one. In the Senate, where the Democrats have a majority of one, great difficulty was found in electing a Speaker, a state of things similar to that which existed for four or five days in our own Senate chamber, last winter. The matter was settled, however, at last, by the election of a Democrat. Since then, the election of a U. S. Senator to fill the seat of Foster, (whig,) has been before that body, and has given rise to very excited feelings amongst its members. The whigs, it seems, declined bringing out any candidate, in consequence of which, the Democrats were not so particular as they ought to have been, in concentrating their strength upon the candidate of the party. The consequence has been, that there were two democrats running for the office. Mr. Nicholson, the editor of the Nashville Union, upon whom the democrats generally had rallied their forces, and Mr. Turney, former member of Congress from that State. In balloting, the great mass of the whigs, together with a few democrats, voted for Mr. Turney, in consequence of which, he is elected. This termination of the contest, has we are sorry to learn, given rise to some dissensions amongst our friends in the Tennessee Legislature. Not because Mr. Turney is not a good democrat, for we learn he is perfectly sound, but because he has been elected by whig votes. This state of things is to be regretted; but we have every confidence that Mr. Turney will be true to his long avowed and firmly fixed principles of democracy. Time will show.

From our Texas Correspondent.

CAMP AT ST. JOSEPH ISLAND, TEXAS.

15th October, 1845.

My Dear Sir: As the steamer "Monmouth" leaves this day for New Orleans, I will improve the opportunity thus presented, of giving you a very hasty account of the army and country here, or rather at Corpus Christi, the Headquarters of the "Army of Occupation."

The troops are now all on the ground, and Major Ringgold's troop of Horse Artillery, which has remained at this place two weeks to recruit, after a very long sea voyage (of 36 days), from Baltimore. This company will be there in a day or two, when the whole force will be complete.

The Army is encamped on the margin of the bay of Corpus Christi, extending a distance of about three miles in the following order.

The right consists of eleven companies of Artillery (with muskets,) forming a splendid battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Childs; this battalion, together with the 8th Regiment of Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Belknap, constitutes the 1st Brigade, commanded by that gallant soldier, Gen. Worth.

To the left of the 1st Brigade, is the camp of the 2d Dragoons, under Col. Twiggs, next on to the left comes the 2d Brigade, consisting of the 5th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. McIntosh.

Next, and between the 2d and 3d Brigades, is the camp of the Light Artillery, consisting of four companies. Major's Ringgold and Munroe's, Lieuts. Duncan and Brogg's—two companies from the 3d Regiment, and one from the 2d and 4th, each; the whole commanded by Major Irvin.

The position at present occupied by the troops is one of necessity and not of strength and security, in a military point of view. Should the army be attacked in its present position, by a superior force, it must necessarily be forced back into the sea or the Nececes.—It is a position, therefore, of extreme peril, in the face of a greatly superior force, but there appears to be no danger apprehended from the Mexicans, and in consequence of the want of means of transportation to a position higher up on the Nececes, this position was taken in the first instance to await the assembling of the whole force.

There is a party out now examining the country up the Nececes and towards Laredo, when it returns, it is thought there will be a movement made in that direction, under Gen. Worth, with a portion of the army.

As it regards fighting, I do not think there will be any this winter, but instead, there will be a great "Camp of Instruction," in fact, report says, orders have been already received from Washington, for that purpose.

I believe when Gen. Taylor came here, he had orders, if he thought it practicable, to occupy the line of the Rio Grande as a frontier, but the insurmountable obstacles to crossing the ("Mustang Desert,") country between the Nececes and the Rio Grande, in the dry season, that he thought—and undoubtedly very justly—this (the Nececes,) the proper line to occupy for the present. This country can be crossed at this season, however, and it only requires an order from Washington to place all the disposable military force here, on the Rio Bravo del Norte, (or, as we call it, Rio Grande.)

The country above, Corpus Christi, is a high-rolling prairie, without timber, except in the vicinity of the streams; the water at that place is not good, but it is said the water of the Rio Nececes, at twenty or thirty miles from its mouth, is good, and there is also an abundance of wood higher up.

Your sincere friend,

For the Journal.

MR. FULTON:

Dear Sir—I trust my motives and objects in writing the following brief communication for the columns of your paper, will not be misconstrued. The selection of our candidate is a matter of the greatest importance. There are, I think, one or two essential requisites in the character of the man whom we should select as our leader in the campaign of next summer, that should be particularly attended to. The first great requisite is, that he should be a sound Democrat. Not only should he be a democrat in name, but he should be a republican in all his feelings and principles. This great *sine qua non* being settled, the next consideration which should engage the attention of those whose business it will be to place the name of some prominent man before the people of North Carolina—and a consideration, too, of vital importance—should be to select one who will be most likely, not only to attract to himself the warm and hearty support of the Democracy of the State, but who will be able to make inroads upon the ranks of the enemy. In a word, not to mince matters. Next to the sound principles of the candidate, availability should merit the particular attention of the members of the Convention. This is an important point. The western portion of the State is the great theatre of the contest. This is the whig stronghold; and there it is that our candidate should, if possible, be strong. The east will do her duty from whatever section of the State our candidate is selected. We want some man who can rally the whole strength of our party in the western counties. Of these I have heard spoken of in connection with the nomination, the names of Charles Fisher, of Rowan, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, Calvin Graves, of Rockingham, and Waightstill Avery, of Burke, are the most prominent. They are all good and true men; and whichever of them may be nominated, will receive my cordial support, but the latter, Avery, of Burke, in my humble opinion is, by far, our strongest man. It may be thought by some that he is too young.—This, I think, is a mistake. He will be over thirty before August next. *This I know.* That he is a man of undoubted talents, every one who knows him, friend and foe, admits. That he is by far our strongest man in the west, every man who knows any thing about that part of the State, will, I think, readily agree. Ardent and enthusiastic—gifted with every quality that can attract men to the cause he advocates—possessing indomitable energy, & uniting these qualities a personal popularity which few men of any age possess, he is the man, if any can, to lead us on to victory. A native son of the West—educated at our own University, where he graduated with the first honors of the institution, he early took a decided stand in politics. He was returned to the Legislature from his native county, and served as a member during the session of '41-'2, where his talents—his devotion to our great cause, and his untiring efforts in its service, won for him the warmest encomiums of his fellow members. Those who served with Mr. Avery during that session, will bear testimony to the truth of this statement. He was returned from Burke against a whig majority of some six hundred, which could never have been the case had his popularity not been undoubted. I remember a conversation which I had with the lamented Hoke, in which he expressed the opinion that Avery could do more for our party than any other democrat in the west. I have thus taken the liberty of bringing the name of Mr. Avery before the people of this section of the State, in order that they may canvass his merits. I have not done so from any personal preference for that gentleman. I have no personal preferences. I have done so simply and solely for the good of our common cause, which, with me, is above all other considerations. I am convinced, from what I know of North Carolina, that Mr. Avery is the strongest man we can select. This, of course, is my individual opinion. Should the Convention think otherwise, I will cheerfully yield. Yours respectfully,

SAMPSON.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

GREENVILLE C. H., Oct. 20.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

On motion of Col. Brockman, V. M'Be, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. Irvine to act as Secretary.

Mr. Poinsett next proceeded to read the Report of the Committee which was appointed at the last meeting.

On motion of Major Perry, it was moved that the Report and Resolutions be adopted, which was done unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Poinsett that the Chair appoint a Committee of thirty to correspond with such other Committees as may be appointed in other sections of the State.

Also moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Mountaineer, and that the Charleston, Hamburg, and Columbia papers be also requested to publish.

Moved by Col. Walker that the papers of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee be requested to publish these proceedings.

Committee of Thirty appointed by the Chairman.—J. R. Poinsett, E. D. Earle, V. M'Be, T. Walker, B. F. Perry, S. M. Earle, W. Thompson, M. B. Earle, B. Dunham, A. B. Crook, G. F. Townes, P. F. Beattie, E. P. Jones, W. Choice, J. T. Coleman, P. E. Duncan, J. H. Joyce, T. E. Ware, Henry Smith, T. P. Brockman, Josiah Kilgore, Robert Cox, H. Cleveland, W. Butler, M. T. Hudson, T. B. Williams, Wilson Barton, Silas R. Whitten, and David Blythe.

The Committee appointed to examine and report on the practicability and expediency of constructing a railway from this place to pass through the centre of the State to one of the upper termini of the Charleston Rail Road, and to collect such information as may be necessary to enable their fellow-citizens to decide thereon, respectfully report, that they have considered the subject submitted to them, with the care and circumspection its importance demands; and have collected information to it all the information the very limited time allowed. From a patient investigation of the facts, to be hereafter submitted, and after the maturest reflection, your committee have come to the conclusion, that a Railway extending from Greenville Court House and passing through the centre of the State, in as direct a line as the nature of the country will permit, to unite with one of the upper termini of the Charleston Rail Road, would combine all the advantages which have originated and rendered successful similar undertakings in this and other States.

It appears to them that the actual traffic in passengers, produce and goods along the direct line, added to the transportation from the Districts through which it will pass, as well as from those situated on either side of it, with the trade of Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina, which would flow along this channel, fully warrant them in recommending this to the enterprise of the State.

All who are acquainted with the defective condition of the communications between the upper Districts of South Carolina, and their markets on the sea coast, will acquiesce in the necessity of commencing some work to ameliorate them; while the concurrent testimony of the whole civilized world proves the superiority of Railways over all roads or other modes of transportation for the purpose of connecting distant points of a country having intimate relations of trade with each other: And your Committee are of opinion that the Traffic likely to pass over the line recommended, cannot be accommodated by any other description of road; and that to adopt any such would lead to a great expenditure of money, producing only a partial benefit to a very limited extent of country.

A Turnpike Road, however expensive and well made, accommodates only the direct traffic of the country through which it passes, whereas it is susceptible of mathematical demonstration, that a Railway will facilitate the traffic in passengers, produce and goods of all that portion of country situated within the angles embraced by base lines one-half the length of the Railway, extended from either side of one terminus, and lines drawn from the extremities of these base lines to the opposite terminus. It being much more expeditious, as well as cheaper, to travel from any point situated within these angles to the Railway, and to proceed on it to the place of destination, than to travel by the common roads of the country along the hypotenuse of the angle to the same point.

By the action of this principle, the proposed Railway from Greenville to the Charleston Road will not only accommodate all the direct trade of the country along its route, but will afford facilities to all that portion of the State included by lines drawn from this place to the frontier of Georgia on the one side, and to that of North Carolina on the other, and from them to the lower terminus, embracing a large space, and comprising some of the most fertile and productive lands in the State.

We do not recommend this undertaking as offering a prospect of sudden profit to the speculating Stockholder; but for the great benefit to be derived from it by the people at large, by the certain increase of all property to be reached by its influence, the greatly augmented prosperity of the country, the improved condition of our agriculture and manufactures, and for the incalculable advantages, social, moral and political to be derived from an easy and frequent communication with our fellow citizens of the lower country, who might thereby be induced to seek health and amusement in the mountain regions of their native State during the Summer months; and if ever war should unfortunately visit our shores, for the means of defence such speedy means of transportation afford.

For these reasons your Committee recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature, by petition or otherwise, at the ensuing session for such aid as may be conveniently afforded; to commence the formation of a Railway from Greenville to the Charleston Rail Road, and especially to grant permission to the State Geologist and Engineer to make such examinations and surveys of certain routes to be hereafter designated, as will lead to a judicious selection, having due regard to the gradients, geology and commercial importance, and the facilities they may severally afford for properly and cheaply constructing the necessary works.

2d. Resolved, That a Committee of Thirty be nominated by the Chairman of this meeting to unite with such committees as shall be appointed by the intermediate Districts in carrying into effect the preceding Resolution; in addressing and otherwise using their best exertions to interest the people of the upper and lower country, and of the State generally, in this undertaking, and also of North Carolina and Tennessee; and to take all necessary measures to commence this desirable work.

J. R. POINSETT,
W. THOMPSON,
J. T. COLEMAN,
S. M. EARLE,
E. D. EARLE,
A. B. CROOK,
T. E. WARE.

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BANKS AND RAILROADS.

All European nations are running mad with speculations in railroads and banks, the second multiplying as rapidly as the first. The same species of madness will reach this country; for our mercantile population are generally sure of catching any mercantile infection which is an epidemic in Europe, and especially in England. As few of them understand more than the facts immediately before them, and never dive to the principles of their own business, they very readily become the dupes of any novelties which are offered as profitable. With the terrible lessons presented to them by the last dozen years, they must be blind indeed to fall into this new bank and railroad trap. Some of the States are overloaded with debt, contracted for banks and railroads; and thousands of people are yet alive to tell how they were ruined by expansions and revulsions. We can give all who are disposed to follow their example a word of salutary advice. If these speculations in banks and railroads extend to this country, it will become tributary to Europe for bread, as in 1837, and our manufacturing interest will struggle against foreign competition, as they did during the whole existence of the National Bank. But if our country avoids this mania while it pervades Europe, we shall feed and clothe the Europeans. If every nation of Europe will expand its paper currency till one dollar of coin represents five of paper, and we reduce ours to gold and silver, we shall fill all those nations with our agriculture and manufactures. If a bushel of English wheat is forced up to two dollars, and a yard of French cloth to ten dollars, and a ton of Russian iron to a hundred dollars, by banking while our wheat is reduced to one dollar, our cloth to five dollars, and our iron to fifty dollars, by coin, we shall undersell them, and thus exclude their productions; and compel them to take ours. It works just so gentlemen of the counting-house and the bank parlor; for God made the laws on which it works, and you cannot repeal them. Therefore a word to the wise is enough.—Public Ledger.

The *Late Foreign News* brings still more encouragement to the agricultural interests of this country, than any of the recently received previous intelligence, not so very favorable, however, as regards cotton, but much more so in respect to corn and grain. The state of the English market, together with the speculations of the British press, touching the subject generally of the weather and the crops, goes to confirm the opinion which we uttered more than once of late, that bread stuffs, and probably human food in general, will command a high price in England for at least about a year to come. There may be fluctuations from various causes, and the spring appearance of the crops may bring hope of an abundant harvest next year; but even this will hardly affect our conclusion very seriously.

The trans-Atlantic railroad fever, especially in England, seems to have risen to the degree of a perfect mania. The projects seem innumerable; indeed one can hardly imagine the necessity for a vast number of railroads, in contemplation, additional to those already in existence and operation; and it is altogether likely that not a few of the countless speculations in this line will prove unsound, and not only profitless but ruinous. If so, the losses will be exceedingly great, and the consequent mischief and misery grievous and extensive.

The same spirit is operating to a great extent, and with increasing activity in this country, to the absorption of much capital that would otherwise seek employment in mercantile business, and might perhaps have the effect of a stimulus to over trading. We look, however, with hope for the guidance of moderate counsels in the ranks of railroad speculation; and trust that the mercantile, and the other great interests of the country generally, will prove in the future to have profited by the hard lessons of the past.

The spirit of disunion appears to have produced serious discord and division in the ranks of the Irish repealers; inasmuch that even O'Connell's powerful influence seems inadequate to the task of tranquilizing the disturbed element. And if he cannot do this, there is little hope that he ever will be able to pull down the wall of separation erected in the desecrated name of religion; for the division and continued subjection of the Irish people to the sway of a foreign usurpation, and unite them cordially and efficiently in the fraternal bonds of a patriotic political union.—Unless this desirable consummation be brought about, there seems but little hope of success for the repeal cause; and certainly the repealers can hardly, more especially in view of the recent Orange demonstrations in that country, look with confidence for the sincere political fraternization of the entire Catholic and Protestant portions of the people, unless they retain their own compactness, and preserve themselves. Clouds seem to hang over the cause of repeal on both sides of the Atlantic; indeed it has but little of life left in it on this side. The stomach of American patriotism, native and naturalized alike, could not digest the collations of abuse, which the repealers here had unwittingly purchased with their pecuniary contributions for some of the institutions of their country, and which was so very freely and repeatedly served up by the great repeal chieftain of Ireland, his son, and some of his distinguished lieutenants. The wrongs of Ireland will brighten some day or other, but at present that day is invisible to the eye of the most far-reaching perspective.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt on Long Island, on Sunday the 26th ult.

Just Received.

FAMILY FLOUR—bbls and half-barrels.
Mess Pork, &c. &c. For sale by
Family Butcher, Smoked Tongues, Nos. 1 and 2
Mackerel, barrels and half barrels.
H. R. NIXON & CO.

Florida.—There is no section of the South which is adapted to a greater variety of valuable agricultural products than the cultivable parts of this new and rising State. Sugar of excellent quality, Cuba tobacco, and it is believed coffee may be raised to advantage. Several of the tropical fruits are also abundant. An excellent sample of Sea Island Cotton, raised on the plantation of Mr. William Hope, in East Florida, sixty miles from Cedar Key, has recently been sent us. It has a long staple, fine, silky and lustrous. The climate of Florida is mild and equable, and generally salubrious. Since the final termination of the difficulties with the Indians, a very considerable emigration thither is taking place.—N. O. Bulletin, Oct. 18.

A Story about a Snake—not a Snake Story.—Mr. J. G. Templeton and his brother Elam Templeton, both of Fredell County, killed a snake on the plantation of the latter, in June last, which had two heads. They were walking together through a corn field on the low grounds of Davidson creek, and were in the act of stepping over this singular reptile before they discovered it. They instantly drew back, and having procured a missile, struck it several blows on the head, and having bruised it severely, concluded they had killed the snake. Upon their approaching it, however, it offered battle from the other end of its body, and then for the first time, the idea of a double headed snake occurred to them. They killed it, and on examination found that it had two perfectly shaped heads, one at each extremity of its body, with eyes, mouth, and tongue in each, between which there was no perceptible difference, except that one was a little larger than the other. Its color black. Carolina Watchman.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—Nov. 1.

BACON,	7	1 1/2
GRAIN, Corn,	55	57
Oats, Maryland,	45	46
Virginia,	45	46
Peas,	81	82
LARD,	84	85
NAVAL STORES.—		
Tar, Wilmington,	1 50	1 75
Turpentine, soft,	2 00	2 10
Spirits turpentine,	32	33

RICE.—

Ordinary to fair,	4 37 1/2	4 62 1/2
Good and prime,	4 75	5 00

Cotton.—The total sales during five days, were 2962 bales at the following particulars: 830 bales at 52 1/2; 521 1/2; 206 7/8; 73 7/8; 460 7/8; 107 7/8; 486 8/8; 111 7/8; 182 7/8; 72 7/8; 19 3/4; and 6 bales at 63.

On yesterday morning the accounts by the Great Western, from Liverpool to the 11th ult. were received, advising of a further decline in the Cotton market, with prices of a drooping tendency. After the receipt of the above, no disposition was shown by buyers to enter the market, particularly as no letters had been received—nevertheless sales to the amount of 531 bales were effected, principally by one house, said to be at a further concession of 1/2c. on the current prices of the week, thus establishing a decline of 1/2c. from the highest point of prices prior to the arrival of the Hibernia, account on the 23d ult. The particulars of the sales yesterday, were as follows:—233 at 71 1/2; 99, 71 1/2; 60, 71 1/2; 27, 71 1/2; 51.

We necessarily omit quotations, as the above transactions are no certain guide how prices will eventually settle, after buyers make a more general appearance.

Rice.—The market continues in an unsettled state. During the fore part of the week holders showed an evident disposition to meet purchasers on somewhat easier terms than they had previously adhered to, in consequence of which some 500 bbls. changed hands during the first three days of the week, at prices ranging from \$4 15 to \$4 43, being a decline of about 1/2c. on former asking prices—buyers however seemed no where anxious to operate freely, particularly as the receipts continued very limited. The accounts yesterday by the Great Western of a further general advance in Breadstuffs on the other side, without particularizing the article of Rice was considered as rather unsatisfactory, and appeared to have no immediate consequence. For a lot of 150 barrels held the day before at \$4 1/2, was disposed of yesterday at the same price—this was the only transaction of the day.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week are 10,000 bushels, of which 6,000 have been sold, 2,000 at \$1 15, and 3,000 at \$1 22 1/2.

Coffee.—Somewhat firmer rates have lately been obtained by holders, particularly for a prime article. Sales of Rio of this description have been made in small lots at 8c.

Molasses.—At an auction sale of 75, hhd's; and 95 bbls. Cuba on the wharf, prices ranged from 23 to 26 cts. A small lot of New Orleans at private sale brought 32 cts. The receipts of the week are 95 hhd's. Cuba remaining unsold.

Grain.—There have been no arrivals of Corn, Oats or Peas. The market remains without change.

Bacon.—This article continues very dull and saleable only in small quantities at our quotations.

Lard.—For this article there has been some speculative enquiry and from 500 a 600 kegs Western have changed hands during the week at \$4 83 cents.

Salt.—The receipts of the week are 2,000 sacks Liverpool, in sacks of superior quality and larger size than ordinarily imported—they are held at \$1.25. From stores sales are effected at \$1.10 a \$1.15.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Nov. 1.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	\$	35
Washington and Newbern,	80	80
Rosin,	1 81 1/2	2 00
Spirits Turpentine, gall,	4 50	5 37 1/2
Tar,	6 1/2	10
Cotton	6 1/2	10

Cotton.—The sales for the week are 3900 bales. Naval Stores.—We are still without any arrivals of Turpentine, and consequently have no transactions to report; though, an advance on our present quotations has been offered, (probably to arrive) and refused. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, further advanced to 65 cents, cash, with sales of 100 casks, but it is not quick at this rate; (for small lots, however, to supply immediate wants, (there being very little here) considerably higher prices are obtained. For Tar, there is more demand, and we notice sales of 1200 bbls. North county at \$1.85 a \$2 per bbl. Nearly all the Rosin now coming in was sold previously, and we have no previous transactions to report.

Rice.—Since the arrival of the last advices from Euro e, there has been a little more activity in the market, but inquiries being for the better descriptions, of which the stock is very light; the transactions have consequently been moderate reaching only about 600 kegs, from \$5.87 1/2 for good round to \$5.37 1/2 for the best at market, all cash. We vary our quotations in conformity with sales.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 1.

Cotton, yesterday, brought 6 1/2 cts. but the news by the Great Western may reduce it to 6 or 6 1/4. Flour still scarce, and would bring \$5.35 and \$5.4. Wheat \$1. Rye 60. Whiskey 40 to 45. Beeswax 27 1/2 cts. cash.—Carolinian.

The Oregon Trade.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "The last intelligence informs us that there are now two packets running between Oregon city and Honolulu, one of the Sandwich Islands. One of these is an American packet, and the other belongs to the Hudson Bay Company. This fact is the initial of one of the greatest commercial revolutions which the world has seen. Look at the map. Fix your points at Liverpool, Boston, St. Louis, Oregon city, and Canton. These calculate the freight and time required by a bale of goods transported around Cape Horn to Canton. Then take the same bale of goods by steamer from Boston to Oregon city, and then by steam-packet from Oregon to Canton! If the goods go from England, by Cape Horn, it will save ten thousand miles to take them across the American continent. If they go from the United States, there is a saving of two-thirds the whole distance! That the trade of the United States will take that course, provided the communication is by steam, no one can doubt. It is vain to talk about the Panama route, if you can go by steam to Oregon."

MARRIED.

In this town, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, Henry W. Groves, formerly of St. Augustine, E. Fla., to Miss Julia A. Halsey, of this town.

DIED.

In Sampson county, on the evening of the 1st inst., near Clinton, Mrs. Bunting, wife of Dr. Thos. Bunting.

In Sampson county, on the 20th ultimo, Elizabeth Penelope, aged four years, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bunting.

MAINE LIST.

Nov. 1. Brig Betsey, Burnham, Charleston, to Russell & Gamell.

Brig Charlotte, Hopkins, Gaudaloupe, to C D Ellis & Co.

Brig Marcellus, Spruill, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

Schr Callao, Dunton, Charleston, to E Dickinson.

Schr Eddington, Nelson, Boston, to Russell & Gamell.

3—Barque Schoois, Thompson, Mayaguez, to Hathaway & Son.

Brig Topliff, McGrath, Dighton, Mass., to Russell & Gamell.

Schr Jonas Smith, Collett, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr James P. Lofland, of Philadelphia, 20 days out from Jacksonville, Florida, short of provisions, and supplied here, had been as far north as Cape Henry and blown back by heavy gales from North East.

Schr Lenity, Smith Charleston, to C D Ellis & Co.

4—Brig Cora, John Owen, Nassau, N P, to G W Davis.

Schr John Taylor, Trinidad, to G W Davis.

5—schr Alarie, Purnell, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

Schr Elizabeth, Snow, St Thomas, to J Hathaway.

6—Brig Rowland, Combs, to E Dickinson.

ARRIVED.

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Brig Marcellus, Spruill, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

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CLEARED.

Oct. 29—schr Julia, Vangilder, New York by G W Davis.

31—Brig Ada Eliza, Huttleson, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis & Co.

Schr Tingo, Hallock, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

Schr A F Thorn, Sanford, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

Nov 1—barque Martha, Trefethen, N Orleans, by J Hall.

Schr Larch, Robinson, St Domingo, by Russell & Gamell.

4—Brig Lycoming, Luthur, Demarara, by Russell & Gamell.

5—Brig Annawon, Swasey, New Bedford, by J Hathaway.

Schr Thonesta, Sugett, New Bedford, by Russell & Gamell.

6—Brig Samuel N Gott, Gray, Berbee, by E Dickinson.

GALES AND DISASTERS.

Schr Florida (new) hence, for Wilmington, N. C. was run into off Barnegat, evening 29th ult. by Capt. Chas. P. Brown, Jones, from Virginia for this port, with wood, cut down to her lower beams, and compelled to return for repairs. The C. P. B. lost bowsprit and sprung a bad leak, and had to throw over board deck load to get the leak out of water.

Brig Tim O'Shanter, Ironsides, at this port, from Wilmington, N. C. reported experienced very severe weather; Oct. 16, carried away the jaws, the main gaffs; time commenced blowing a gale, and the brig lay to, decks filled with water, knocked some of the bulwarks to let the water out, and freed the vessel from water after laying to 49 hours; experienced another gale from N. N. E. off Hatteras lat. 34. 40. lon. 77. 23.1, while laying to lat. 35. 30. lon. 74. 22, at 6 P. M. a ship bore down upon us with a signal of distress at her fore mast head under a close reef main topsail, which proved to be the ship Cumberland, three days from Baltimore, coal laden, for Pensacola very leaky; next morning, said he had only three feet of water in the hold, and would proceed on the voyage; at twelve that night parted company, Cape Hatteras bore W. N. W. 60 miles distant, she steering a N. W. course. She intended to go to Norfolk.

Passengers on board barque Martha for N. O.—Mr. Aaron Wilkinson and daughter, and master Samuel Wilkinson, Mrs. Julia Wilkinson and child, and Miss Mary Wilkinson.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been burned out by the late fire, would inform their friends that they have taken an Office, No 3, Lazarus Block, up Stairs. BARRY & BRYANT.

Lime.

300 Casks fresh Thomaston Lime for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Just Received, Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Thago from New York.

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangrups, Frocks, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

Also—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on CHARLES BARR, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Nov. 6, 1845.

BACON—Hams,	9 1/2	10
Middlings,	8 1/2	
Shoulders,	7 1/2	
Western,	7 1/2	

BEESWAX,	25	
BUTTER,	16	18
Butt, bbl. mess,	6 00	8 00
prime,	4 50	5 50
CORN,	55	
" Meal,	65	70
COFFEE,	8	9
COTTON,	5	5 1/2
CANDLES, tallow,	12	14
spenn,	30	35
FEATHERS,	30	35
FLOUR,	5 50	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	65
IRON,	4 75	5 50
LARD,	9	10
" Western,	6	00
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	1 50

LUMBER.—Steam mill,

W. boards, plank & scant,	12 00	13 00
Quarter flooring,	14 00	
Bill lumber extra prices.		
River, Flooring boards,	12 00	13 50
wide, do.	6 50	7 00
Scantlings,	6 00	0 00
Timber,	5 00	0 00
MOLASSES,	28	31
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	12	00
" 2,	11	00
" 3,	10	00
NAILS,	00	7 00
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp.	—	3 50
hard,	—	1 75
Tar,	1 65	1 70
Pitch,	80	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	1 50
" 2,	75	
" 3,	50	
Sp. Turp.	50	53

OIL, Spenn,

PEASE, Ground,	70	75
Black eye,	70	75
Cow,	60	70
PORK,	14 00	15 00
" fresh,	6	7
RICE, rough, uah	4 50	4 75
SALT, Turks Island, bush	1 00	1 15
Liverpool, sack,	1 20	1 30
SOAP,	4	6
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	2 75
contract,	3 50	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	33
Gin,	30	35
Whiskey,	25	27
STEEL,	12 1/2	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	15 00
dressed,	20	00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	10 00
dressed,	17 00	18 00
SUGAR, West India,	8	9
New Orleans,	7	8
leaf,	12	15
TALLOW,	7	8
TOBACCO, leaf, none	20	22
VANISH,	70	3 00
WINE, Madeira,	40	2 25
Port,		
Malaga,	40	50

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 6.

No rain has fallen since our last report. The river continues very low. Little produce coming in. NAVAL STORES.—Some 3 or 400 barrels Turpentine arrived during the past week, which sold at different prices—on Monday last, some 500 barrels were sold at \$4 00, but since then the price has receded, and on yesterday the actual price was \$3 50. We learn that one lot, to arrive, was sold at \$3 50, on yesterday. This is the last sale we have to note, and we quote the actual price to-day at \$3 50, and we will add that the tendency is downward. Tur—the only sale we have to report was made on Tuesday last, at \$1 65. None in market. We quote as the market price, \$1 65 to \$1 70. Spirits Turpentine.—The activity in this article has considerably abated within the last three or four days. We have heard of no sales since our last report. We learn that distillers would be content with a lower market than a few days since. It is on the decline again, we think. Perhaps from 50 to 55c would be a fair quotation.

TIMBER.—LUMBER.—But a few rafts of Timber have come to market since our last report. Enough, however, with what was already on the market, ample to supply the demand. Indeed, the article is rather dull, in consequence of the large quantity which came to market on the last large freight. Little change has taken place in prices. We have few sales to report during the past week. They were made at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6 50. Lumber.—Flooring boards, last sales \$13 50—fair quality. Scantling—little in market, last sales \$6. Wide boards—little or none in market, last sales \$7.

BACON.—Hams are worth 9 1/2 to 10c. Sides, 8 1/2 to 9. Shoulders, 7 1/2 to 8c.

CORN.—We have no arrivals to report. Selling from store, at 55c.

GROUND PEAS.—This article is beginning to come to market, and sales are easily effected at 70 to 75c. The last sale we have to report was made at the former mark.

RICE.—This article is arriving in small quantities. The last sales of choice were made at \$4 75. We think that \$4 50 to \$4 75 is a fair quotation. Rough Rice is worth from \$1 00 to \$1 12 1/2. We heard a gentleman say that he had been offered the last mark, some days ago. The only sales we have to report were made at \$1 05.

SHINGLES.—Very little of this article coming to market—last sales country Shingles were made at \$2 75. We put the present price \$2 50 to \$2 75.

STAVES.—Two lots of R. O. dressed, brought \$17 and \$18, respectively, during last week—none on market, and would be in demand if brought down.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,	
Rice, 12 1/2 cts per hundred	
Cotton, \$1 per bale.	
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.	
Tobacco, \$2 50 per hoghead.	
Lumber, \$6 a \$6 50 per m.	

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	pr. ct. prem
" New York,	"
" Boston,	"

A CARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER would take this mode of tendering to his friends—and friends in need they were—his deep and grateful thanks for the promptness with which they come to his assistance on the night of the fire. Living, as he does, at a distance from his Bar Room, had it not been for the disinterested kindness of his friends, he must have suffered deeply. Before, however, he reached the scene of action, his friends had removed every thing to a place of safety, and that too, so carefully that he believes he has not lost ten dollars in the world. For this he feels truly grateful. WILLIAM N. PEDEN.

N. B.—He would inform the citizens of Wilmington that he will again open his Bar Room, in a few days, one door West of the Post-Office, on Market street, where he will be happy to wait upon them. Nov. 7, 1844. 8-1/2

Sack Salt and Molasses, DAILY EXPECTED.

Sacks Liverpool Salt, 50 hhd's Trinidad Molasses. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

A CARD.

A. V. W. HEWLETT.

WOULD hereby most respectfully and publicly tender his sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments to those of his friends and fellow citizens, who, by their unceasing and extraordinary exertions, were instrumental in saving his property from destruction, during the dreadful conflagration by which he was surrounded on yesterday morning. Nov. 5th, 1845. 7-2000

MANTUA-MARKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845

Fashionable Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just opened in the town of Wilmington, on Market street, opposite the store of Samuel Shuter, Esq., a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, &c. A superior article of English and American wool-dyed black, blue, black, and invisible Cloths, at \$1 75 to \$3 00 per yard. Cassimere at various prices and patterns.

SARISSETS.

black, blue, steel mixed, and fancy colors;—some very superior.

CALICOES, &c.

English and American prints of the most fashionable style and best quality. Cambrics, Lace, Muslins, &c., &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

bleached and brown of every description. Mouselin DeLaine, Alpaca, Paris Reps, Merinos, &c., &c., of very handsome style.

Shawls.—A variety of large Woolen, Merino, and dress shawls and capes.

THREAD, HOSIERY, &c., of all descriptions, and at very reduced prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices, with a variety of Cloth and Seal Caps, wool Hats, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Plate, patent spring and pad locks, hinges, screws, cut and wagon boxes, pocket and table cutlery, &c., &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The subscriber invites purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to sell as low as the market will afford, and will try to make it to their interest to patronize him.

S. R. ROBBINS, October 31, 1845 7-1/2

Cornelius Myers.

FASHIONABLE HATTER, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps.

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Mohair, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS;

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c. Leather Hat Caps, of every style; common do.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and Wool Hats, very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices. N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins. October 24, 1845. 6-1/2

Paint Up! Paint Up!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having opened a PAINT SHOP in the town of Wilmington, respectfully solicits the patronage of their friends and the public in general. Any person wishing to have PAINTING done, will please give us a call, as we are determined to work as CHEAP as any one else, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a job. Shop in Ann, near Boundary street.

RICHARD SIMPSON, JAMES M. HALL.

Orders can be left with Messrs. Bishop & Jones, Mr. George Brown at E. Merriam's Carriage Repository, or at the Journal Office. 017—5-1/2

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN

And Nursery.—Late Prince's, Flushing, L. I., Near New York.

THE PROPRIETORS of this ancient and celebrated Nursery, late WILLIAM PRINCE, deceased, and exclusively designed by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale, at reduced prices, a more extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., than can be found in any other Nursery in the United States, and the genuineness of which may be depended upon; and they will unremittently endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the public, by integrity and liberality in dealing, and moderation in charges.

Descriptive Catalogues, with directions for planting and culture, furnished gratis, on application to the New York Proprietors, by mail, post-paid, and orders promptly executed.

WINTER & CO., Proprietors. Flushing, L. I., Oct. 8, 1845.

Orders received by DAN'L W. WOOD, Wilmington, N. C.

from whom Catalogues may be had. 017—5-1/2

SACK SALT.

SACKS Liverpool Salt, per brig Motto. For sale by BROWN & DEROSSET. Oc31 [7-21]

GUNNY BAGS.

TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

MOLASSES.

60 HHDs. good retailing Molasses. For sale by BROWN & DEROSSET. Oc31 7-31

For Sale.

THE LOT whereon Jones' Hotel stood, near the Rail Road Depot. For particulars, enquire of O. G. PARSLEY. Oc31. 7-21

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL

is still occupied by Mrs. A. J. BATTLE, whose health has been restored, and who will give her personal attention to providing for her table and the general comfort of all her boarders, either regular or transient. She hopes her endeavors to please will secure her a share of the public patronage. Her friends in the country will always find a home at the Franklin Hotel.

NEW FARM AND WINTER GOODS.

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St. THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a SPLENDID STOCK of DRY GOODS AND Ready-Made Clothing, of all descriptions.

Also.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER. October 3, 1845 3-1/2

Young Ladies School.

MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING, proposes to open a Select School, for the reception of Misses soon to be advanced in their studies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physics, and Literature.

From her long experience in her profession, Miss F. feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may intrust Pupils to her care. Her school will commence early in October, in the Room on Northrop's Alley, where she may be consulted,—or at the house of J. W. FANNING. Oct. 10,

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